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# **Vietnam Report**

**No. 2386**



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10 August 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OFFICER CALLS FOR CLOSER MILITARY-CIVILIAN SOLIDARITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Senior Colonel Ha Quoc Toan of the Central Highlands Corps: "All Violations of the Interests of the People, Even Minor Ones, Are Contrary to the Nature of Our Army's Discipline"]

[Text] The military-civilian disciplinary relationship is a key part of the military discipline of a revolutionary army. It ensures a high degree of unity and centralization, tight military organization, solidarity with the people, respect and support for the governmental administration, and the achievement of solidarity in order to annihilate the enemy.

Therefore, all violations of the interests of the people, even minor ones, are contrary to the nature of revolutionary military discipline.

Because our corps is a main-force, mobile unit that was formed and came of age on the battlefield, during the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and in the fighting to defend the border, and stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the people of many different ethnic groups, we understand that the close solidarity of the local party organization, the governmental administration, and the local people is an extremely important factor in winning victory.

Today, the reactionary Beijing expansionists are waging a many-sided war of destruction and are taking advantage of our shortcomings in many spheres to commit sabotage, especially against our armed forces. On the basis of the negative phenomena in society at large, the enemy are seeking all ways to manipulate our armed forces, neutralize a number of cadres and men, and carry out provocations, collude, and create ugly incidents to cause the army to lose prestige and create division between the army and the people. They distort and attack the military obligation policy, take advantage of a number of internal problems, create dissention and a loss of solidarity between the upper echelon and the lower echelon, between the cadres and the enlisted men, between the troops and the public security police, between the troops and the local youths, and between the troops and the people. The actions and discipline of the troops are objective conditions for the enemy to take advantage and sabotage. Therefore, we think that it is very important to maintain strict military-civilian discipline and create close unity between the army and the people.

In order to carry out that task well, according to our experience, first of all it is necessary to educate the troops in order to strengthen their class consciousness and the party's mass viewpoint. The units of the corps have stressed education so that the cadres and men can understand the nature and traditions of the army and the local traditions, and realize that close, kith-and-kin solidarity with the people is a sentiment, responsibility, obligation, and objective which all military personnel must strive to attain. Thanks to that education, the cadres and men were able to see that despite differing degrees of understanding of the party's ethnic policy, each person acquired a spirit of solidarity and unity and a spirit of equality, and caused them to become conscious of and resolutely struggle against the enemy's plots and acts to divide the ethnic groups.

The Delta Division, the B1 Division, Regiment H34, Hospital H11, Medical Treatment Unit 3, etc., in addition to the above-mentioned contents also did a good job of educating the men with regard to the revolutionary virtues of "loyalty to the nation and love for the people," bravery in combat, devotion in work, readiness to serve the people unconditionally, all-out respect for the people, and not doing anything to harm the interests of the people.

Furthermore, those units have also promoted disciplinary management and education to develop the strength of the mass organizations (Youth Union chapters, military personnel councils, three-man cells, etc.) so that they can help one another become steeled. With regard to leadership and command, the unit commanders at the various echelons always have specific plans and measures for building a very strict system of inspection and management regarding military-civilian discipline, just and prompt rewards and punishments, etc. Every week the units request the constructive opinions of the localities. The system of monthly meetings between the locally stationed units and the district is maintained. Those practices have created close solidarity between the units and the local units.

Experience shows that when troops are stationed in areas with special political-social situations, such as ethnic minority areas, or religious areas, or near municipalities, cities, train stations, bus stations, etc., they must go all-out to maintain strict discipline with regard to military-civilian relations. A single careless act could lead to misunderstanding of the nature of our army and the lines and policies of the party and government, and create an opening for the enemy to distort the situation and create division between the troops and the people. Clearly realizing that, in such units as Regiment H34, Regiment 4, Regiment 56, and Battalion 11 the cadres and men are always on guard to smash the enemy's many-sided sabotage acts and observe strict military-civilian discipline.

However, during the recent period some units in our corps have violated military-civilian discipline and solidarity. The reason for those violations is that the command cadres of the units have not yet fully grasped the quality of the troops and have incorrectly evaluated the local situation and incorrectly understood the local people, their way of looking at things is still one-sided and subjective, etc. In some units cadres still believe that educating the troops and maintaining strict mass discipline are tasks of the political organ, and do

not yet realize that they are responsibilities of the organs at the various echelons and thus do not take the initiative in cooperating to educate and encourage the masses to maintain strict discipline in military-civilian relations at all times and in all places, when in the camp as well as when on maneuvers, building warehouses, going to obtain rice or firewood, going to work to help the people, etc. Regretably, some leadership and command cadres do not fully realize the harm done by the incidents that have occurred, and do not take the initiative in leadership and organization to rapidly make amends, but allow the situation to become prolonged and harm the unit's prestige. Examples of that are the incidents that occurred in Regiment H4, Regiment N2, Regiment 22, etc. When incidents occur, some units do not satisfactorily and fully resolve them, but are at times leftist and at other times rightist. Some cadres are afraid of incurring deficiencies and losing credibility, and thus do not report incidents or do not report them fully, or assigning other people to report for them, so they do not accurately reflect the incidents that occur, which leads to incidents being resolved slowly or not at all.

Our corps strictly and correctly reevaluated what had been done and what had not yet been done by those units with regard to enforcing military-civilian discipline and solidarity. Units which had done a good job were held up as models for the other units to study and emulate. At the same time, we resolutely struggled against and promptly dealt with units that had not done a good job. The corps set forth specific guidelines and measures, closely combined the ideological task with the organizational task and internal education with education of the troops by the people, strengthened troops management in accordance with orders regarding specified responsibilities, and continually inspected and supervised the units, in order to develop the objective of "the soldiers and the people sharing the same will" broadly, deeply, and comprehensively within the corps, and contribute to the good conclusion of the major campaigns during 1982.

5616  
CSO: 4209/419



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY SEVERELY PUNISHED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 pp 15, 16

[Article by lawyer Nguyen Thanh Vinh: "A Vice Which Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] It is the vicious theft at state farms and work sites where the state property is found in disorder and large quantities. The thieves are of different categories including hooligans and unemployed persons and many of them come from the laboring class. They carry out their activities from the outside but often get in touch with insiders and work from the inside out. In general, the amount stolen by each of them and by each group is not large. But we will perhaps shudder at the thought that they may take advantage of our delay in correcting all our mistakes and shortcomings in management and protection to continue to commit theft many times more at many places and day after day and if we add up all the stolen state property—not to speak of the wasted amount.

The danger lies in the ideological concept of these thieves with regard to state property. They do not consider the theft of state property to be a major crime and a serious offense to human dignity; worse still, they do not consider it to be a real crime, especially as far as forest property is concerned because, to their mind, this property is a common one which belongs to everyone including them. They do not understand that the state property is "sacred" and "inviolable" as stipulated by law just because it is a common property of the entire people and is used to promote their happiness. It is regrettable that such an erroneous view is still being shared by certain people who remain indifferent at the sight of public property being stolen by others and whose attitude consists in "not caring for common property." Common property is a key factor in socialist construction. Violating common property is prejudicial to the entire people's happiness and is tantamount to infringing upon the vital interests of the entire people who are successfully building socialism. It is precisely for this reason that the 23 October 1970 regulation stipulated that violation of the socialist property should be punished more severely than violation of a citizen's property. Specifically, any theft of socialist property that leads to especially serious consequences may be punished with the death sentence while the penalty for the most serious theft of the citizens' property will be 15 years in prison at the utmost.



The Chi Linh state farm in Hai Hung Province has been a typical victim of the above-mentioned kind of theft. Its principal product is a tea crop planted on 400 hectares. Most tea thieves are laborers of all ages—old, young and even many youths and teenagers. They gather in groups of three or four, carry along gummy sacks, rucksacks and tourist bags and brazenly enter the state farm to pick tea. Sometimes, they encircle the farm guardian, hold him up at one place and release him only after accomplishing theft at another. At other times, they gather together, enter the farm and stealthily fell sandalwood trees over an area of several hectares.

Following is a specific case of theft: In March 1982, Sap—a 35-year-old railroad worker—paid a visit to Thanh, 32, a farmer and native of the same village of his, who was living in a hamlet adjacent to the state farm. Sap confided to Thanh that he wanted to buy a few hundred grams of tea for his younger brother who was about to get married but that he could not yet buy it. Thanh replied immediately: "That is not difficult! Come here tonight. We will go and pick tea and will have the job done in half a day!" He had no scruple about that. His friend in turn agreed to go and steal state property with the same casualness and indifference. Thanh went out to ask Lay, a 20-year old youth who did farming in the neighboring hamlet, to join him. Lay also agreed immediately because he had stealthily picked tea many times with his friends and because he considered such an act to be in the usual run of things.

Sap and Lay slept at Thanh's house. At 0300, Thanh awoke his two friends and together they went out to steal tea. After picking tea for half an hour, they were detected by Son, a 52-year old worker in charge of protecting the state farm who was going on patrol. Son fired a shot into the air and ordered them to stand still. But Lay closed in, snatched the rifle from Son and shoved him down. Son fell on his back, his rifle flung off to one side. Lay straddled Son's belly. Son took hold of Lay's two wrists. Lay called his friends to the rescue. Thanh came in, took the rifle and used its butt to hit Son's face, breaking up his frontal bone. Son lost his grip, turned to one side and lay on his stomach. Lay drew his bayonet and stabbed Son through his back and lungs. All the three thieves then ran away. Son died immediately of the stab, leaving behind a wife—who was a worker at the state farm—and seven children.

Filled with great indignation at such a barbarous murder, on the morning of Sunday 25 April 1982, more than 20,000 people from Chi Linh District went to Sao Town—the seat of the district People's Committee—to see the court try the clique charged with tea theft and murder at the state farm.

In view of the especially serious nature of the guilt, the People's Supreme Court held a special session of first instance without appeal according to Article 27 of the 13 July 1981 law on the organization of people's courts. The culprit had no right of appeal. Should the court pass the death sentence, the culprit would have only the right to ask the State Council to reduce the sentence and spare his life. If his petition for lessened sentence was rejected, the death sentence would be carried out immediately.

Before the court and the crowd of people, the culprits bent their heads and admitted all their crimes. Trembling with fear, they repented their enormous crimes but it was too late. The death sentence was meted out to Lay because he was guilty of stealing socialist property and, instead of running away, deliberately killing the person in charge of protecting that property.

Thanh was sentenced to 20 years in prison because he was guilty of stealing tea and because his cruel act made it possible for Lay to stab Son to death. As for Sap, he was sentenced to 3 years in prison on charge of stealing tea from the state farm.

The people unanimously welcomed the court's judgment and also approved a motion submitted by the lawyer designated by the Supreme Court to defend the culprits. According to the motion, to eliminate thefts at state farms and work sites, it is not only necessary to punish severely the thieves after the loss of property but also to intensify propaganda and education among the cadres and the manual and office workers at state farms and work sites and among the people living in the vicinity of these installations in order to make all of them aware of the need and duty to respect and protect common property, and to create a powerful public opinion which will severely condemn all major and minor activities aimed at stealing state property.

Such a righteous public opinion will be highly effective in preventing crimes. Prevention is always better than cure.

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CSO: 4209/400

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### POVERTY, CORRUPTION PREVAIL IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Michael Fathers]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City--A new class of rich people has emerged in Communist Vietnam living off the sale of contraband goods, pharmaceuticals, black market foreign currency dealings and the spoils of corruption.

Residents say corruption is a way of life in Ho Chi Minh City just as it was when the town was called Saigon before the United States-backed government fell in April 1975.

An outspoken critic of the government, former deputy Health Minister Mrs Duong Quyen Hoa, told Reuters that corruption was everywhere and affected officials from both the North and the South, enabling some to amass large sums of money.

Former Saigon residents who had managed to keep some capital were benefitting from large-scale trade in foreign currency, western consumer goods and much-needed medicine, caused by severe shortages of hard currency and the collapse of Vietnam's foreign trade, she said.

For a city where the average wage is 200 dong (\$20 at the official rate) a month and shortages are perennial, there is a considerable number of well-patronized restaurants serving luxury food and wine at a cost of about 300 dong a meal.

Filling the tables are the new rich who do not seem to fear this ostentation.

The open-air Lam Son cafe opposite Saigon's former Opera House is packed nightly by beer-drinking customers paying 10 dong a bottle and listening to a string orchestra playing sedate dance music.

In contrast to Hanoi, there has been clampdown on taped broadcasts of Western pop music according to foreign residents, and Saigon's former coffee shops are silent.



In alleys behind Nguyen Hue street, a main boulevard where urchins used to harass American servicemen and where stolen supplies from special shops for American servicemen were sold, the same stalls are now loaded with Western-brand cigarettes, Japanese watches, cameras, cans of Coca Cola and tinned food, electronic goods and liquor.

For a visitor after an absence of 10 years little had changed.

The urchins are now the children of American and other foreign fathers and Vietnamese mothers.

Instead of "Hey mister, you give me money," the children plead, "My dad is Gary...Bobby...Peter...Jimmy....Brian...you help me."

Prostitutes have been chased from the bars and those few who have not been rehabilitated have taken to cyclos (pedicabs) soliciting foreigners at dusk with whisper, "Can you help me. I have a problem."

The ubiquitous light Japanese motorbikes which polluted the city have been largely replaced by bicycles as spare parts ran out and petrol was rationed.

There is almost universal poverty. Members of the old middle class, lawyers, doctors and other professional people sell their belongings to survive and some have become cyclo drivers, cigaret stallholders and hawkers.

The poverty is reflected in an upsurge of theft, but the lawlessness and violence which characterized the city during the American presence has gone.

"It is not a military city any more. We have more order now. There are fewer police on the streets but there are still lots of plainclothed police," one elderly Chinese resident said.

People still live and sleep on the streets, most of them families who returned without authority from the harsh new economic zones where they were sent after Hanoi's victory.

The city authorities say there are 100,000 people unemployed and unhoused among the 3.5 million inhabitants.

The black market operates with the tacit consent of the government, financed mainly by remittances from Vietnamese with relatives living abroad.

Mai Chi Tho, chairman of Ho Chi Minh City's governing peoples committee and a member of the Communist Party's central committee told foreign reporters that the black market was a supplementary source of supply to satisfy people's needs.

The state does not have the ability yet to satisfy fully the wants of the people and individual traders are useful. Our long-term aim is to get rid of them," Tho said.

Until then the black market flourishes for those few Vietnamese with cash or assets to sell. For the remainder life is at subsistence level.

"I do not consider we have hungry people in Ho Chi Minh City," Tho said. "But there may be some who have less calories than others."

In this city where foreign residents say the black market value of the dollar increases on average one duong (10 cents at the official rate) a week, profits can be enormous.

The official exchange rate of the dollar is 10 duong. But on the black market a dollar changes hands at between 85 duong and 100 duong.

Shopkeepers say people are beginning to hoard dollars to take advantage of their rising value, or are selling them for gold, an easily transportable asset and vital for Vietnamese planning to make the hazardous journey across the South China Sea to refugee camps in Hongkong, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Holding foreign currency is illegal and the government seeks to control the blackmarket by issuing dollar-equivalent script notes to the beneficiaries of foreign remittances.

For Vietnamese from the austere North where privation has been a way of life for nearly 30 years, this is a rich city and corruption is the only way they can earn enough to buy the luxuries they see, residents say.

Bribes and payoffs affect every aspect of life in Ho Chi Minh City where a large bureaucracy demands permits and pieces of paper for every activity.

Payments are made monthly to escape being sent to the feared new economic zones. People caught listening to foreign radio broadcasts or dealing in foreign currency, traffic offenders and curfew breakers all add money to the illegal rotation of funds.

I saw a soldier from the North hand over two packets of his government-issued sugar ration and cash for a length of material in Ho Chi Minh City's main market.

Mrs Hoa, the former deputy health minister, said: "Of course people are punished. But if you pursue the offenders too vigorously you risk touching the hierarchy. Therefore the authorities have to approach corruption softly." (Reuters)

CSO: 4220/261

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### READER COMPLAINS ABOUT POOR TROOP DISCIPLINE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "New Recruits Must be Well Educated and Managed"]

[Text] Recently, in the area of the Nhong and Trung Ha markets in Ba Vi District, Hanoi we have often seen military personnel from units stationed nearby who were engaged in undisciplined activities. On Sunday, at the Trung Ha ferry landing and bus station and at the Hong market they carouse with abandon in the cafes. Some have dishevelled hair and are sloppily dressed, and speak impolitely. Especially, some have engaged in such ugly acts as jostling with passengers when boarding busses, starting quarrels with passengers crossing on ferries or with cafe owners, etc., such as the incidents on 28 February, 21 May, and 6 June of this year.

Those acts on the part of some undisciplined military personnel have greatly displeased the people in the vicinity of Thai Hoa Village, Ba Vi District, and the passengers travelling the Trung Ha-Hanoi road. In order to overcome such lack of discipline we recommend the following:

-- The units stationed in the area of Trung Ha and Nhong market, and especially the units training new recruits, must intensify their education of new recruits so that they will voluntarily and fully observe the army's discipline regulations and orders in places where troops are stationed.

-- The units must take steps to closely manage the troops, especially on their days off and on Sundays. The units should organize such attractive, useful forms of recreation as physical education and sports, cultural performances, etc., so that the troops can participate in them.

-- The units should permanently station military police teams at the Trung Ha bus station and ferry landing and the Nhong market in order to promptly correct the deficiencies of military personnel who violate military orders and discipline when outside the camp. Appropriate steps should be taken to discipline military personnel who refuse to be educated and deliberately violate military discipline.



-- We recommend that the Command of the Capital Military Region send cadres to inspect and assist the units stationed in the area of Trung Ha Village and Nhung market in strengthening their education and management of new recruits with regard to discipline.

Nguyen Tien  
(Cadre of Tam Thanh District, Vinh Phu)  
Nguyen Hung  
(Thai Hoa Village, Ba Vi District, Hanoi)

5616  
CSO: 4209/419

## BRIEFS

**SUPPLY THEFT CULPRITS ARRESTED**--Recently the Binh Tri Thien Province people's Organ of Control and concerned organs have actively investigated and identified many cases of thefts of state property and violations of state laws because of denunciation by local cadres, party members, and workers and of readers' criticism in newspapers. After that LAO DONG published the article "Poor Management of Money and Goods" (issue 37 of 10 September 1981) criticizing the illegal business of the Dong Hoi City Handicrafts Material Station. The Binh Tri Thien people's Organ of Control coordinated in a timely manner with the local public security, courts, and people's committees in investigating this matter and, on 17 March 1982, issued Resolution 33 to try the criminal case. The culprits, Dao Minh Son (station acting director), Nguyen Ngoc Kinh (supply cadre), Nguyen Hoang Dan (District 8, Ho Chi Minh City), were arrested immediately after the order was issued. The serious, timely and resolute work of the Binh Tri Thien people's Organ of Control has been warmly welcomed by workers, civil servants, and the people of the province, and has heightened the masses' confidence in meeting the people's appeals on the basis of the spirit of the Council of Ministers Decree 58/HDBT dated 29 March 1982. [Text] [Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 17 Jun 83 p 7] 8418

CSO: 4209/407

## **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID**

### **USEFUL GIFT SUGGESTED FOR SUMMER RETURNEES**

**Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 12**

**[ Article by Tre Xanh: "Upon Return to the Country During Summer -- What Gifts Are the Most Gainful? " ]**

**[Text] As we talk about gifts, there always are two "schools," one that advocates gifts being something unexpected and unique, even impractical, and the other that advocates being practical to the extreme, i. e., giving cash as gift. In the common situation of the country, while people in the country certainly know how to appreciate gestures full of feelings of love, they definitely expect gifts that have economic values not for them to use but sometimes to sell in order to improve their living standard. This article is based on a number of investigations from April to June of this year and is applicable from the beginning of the year until now; however, there may be some disturbances in the summer as many Vietnamese residents abroad return to the country (as prices of goods consequently drop).**

#### **Bicycles, Motorcycles and Medicines**

**The classic gift that always is valuable is a bicycle. Of course it must be a Peugeot, and of course it is for sale, not for use. The present liking demands the following features:**

- Ladies' bicycles, Dunhill red color (is it R.I., or Imperial Red?), with a large Peugeot nameplate;**
- Accessories must be: long handlebar neck, square front light, fenders having two sets of supports (i. e., four supports), Michelin tires (Hutchinson tires are of lesser value), bicycle having a kickstand, a lock and nets attached to the rear fender.**

**A bicycle having such features is valued at 17,000 dong, i. e., after subtracting a warehouse fee of 75 dong and a transportation fee, a franc has the value of 10 dong (Vietnamese residents who bring or send along a bicycle do not have to**



pay tax; if they ship a bicycle home as a gift to their family, their relatives must pay tax, which is different for different family situation, hence this is not a most grateful gift, and besides their relatives must go through rather complicated procedures to accept delivery \*). A bicycle that does not have the above-mentioned features has the highest value of 15,000 dong, but normally can sell at 14,000 dong or less.

In addition, a Peugeot 102 motorcycle of pepper red color having 4 shock absorbers and large square headlight, as well as a boxlike chain guard, is valued at 50,000 dong; a Peugeot 103 motorcycle painted in the coffee-with-cream color and in black in the front and having 2 separate saddles is valued at 60,000 dong.

Medicines are also a kind of "economic" gifts; topping the list of such gifts probably still is vitamin B12 in the undiluted form, with the smaller the vials the better, and the "one, three, five roses" kind, but one must be very careful to avoid the counterfeit one (or fraudulent substitution of counterfeit medicine for the authentic one that is made in different ways and situations), which can bring about jail sentences. The most popular antibiotics are Kanamycine (40 mg, 80 mg, 1 ml vials), Lincocin (100 mg, 50 mg), Ampicillin (250 mg, 500 mg, 1,000 mg). And, of course, all kinds of tonics including ginseng, which is very precious but usually represents a loss in terms of being converted into money.

As one returns to the country to work, in one's relations and dealing with others, there are light and useful gifts, such as butane lighters (in Ho Chi Minh City one can buy five lighters a day with A dollars), BIC pens (always useful), onionskin and carbon paper, typewriter ribbons (the thin durable silk type). One should also remember that as one returns to the country, one can bring along two cartons of

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\* After receiving a notice of arrival of merchandise (this notice was delivered to my family 4 months after the day I had paid for the merchandise at Vina-Paris!) and after standing in line in the morning and returning in the afternoon to accept delivery of the merchandise (2 hours' waiting) -- if it is not the case of a Vietnamese resident returning home, the sendee must go to the Custom Office to pay tax, etc. before actually getting the merchandise. Meanwhile, these are some suggestions for Vietnamese residents to consider:

- Do not use any kind of wire- or metal-reinforced strings to tie the package, for your relatives must use a knife and cut the strings themselves to open the package for inspection, which makes it more difficult for them.
- As to cotton materials, you can staple them meter by meter to avoid the need for unfolding them completely for inspection and a mess for relatives and inspectors.
- Do not put in medicine boxes anything different from what their labels say (money, monosodium glutamate, etc.) and remember custom officers are not blind.

cigarettes (if one returns to Ho Chi Minh City, where foreign cigarettes are not scarce, one can buy as many cigarettes as one desires with dong; if one goes straight to Hanoi, it would be a good idea to bring along two cartons of "555"). At the Intershop in Ho Chi Minh City, one can also buy sun-powered computers.

For relatives many items used as gifts are preferred because they are needed, such as materials (French silk of different colors, mostly black), plastic sandals (take advantage of summer sale at Prisunic's), rubber sandals (the thick type), athletic shoes (Adidas), jeans (Levi's, Lee, Wrangler, etc.), berets (different kinds, different prices but you get what you pay for), watches (do not buy watches that are run by batteries, although batteries are available in the South; customs declaration forms currently used do not include a line for watches), etc.; these goods, if they are sold instead of being kept for personal use, ensure the rate of more or less 10 dong per franc. In Hanoi (and the North in general), pure wool of small strands is a valuable item and a Vietnamese resident returning to the country can bring along 5 kg of it; and it can be bought at the Giang Vo Intershop and can be sold right in front of this store at the rate of 76 dong or more a dollar. Vacuum bottles, 2.5 liters and made in Hong Kong, are also sold there at the price of 8 dollars apiece and can be resold for 500 dong or more (i.e., a franc can get about 9 dong).

100 Dollars = 6,000-8,000 Dong

The dollar that is mentioned above is, of course, A dollar, i.e., the officially-declared foreign currencies brought into our country. Naturally, everybody knows that there are business-minded people who get dollars without making any customs declaration; a dollar in this case certainly gets a high price as it is exchanged in the black market. But to do so is unlawful, a word that may not have any meaning for a number of people, who sometimes look distinguished and well-mannered. I think that for the majority of Vietnamese residents who are deeply concerned about their relatives but at the same time feel they cannot do anything wrong for the country, it is not necessary to mention the word "unlawful" but rather to point out that to enrich one's relatives and to impoverish the country (even by just 100 dollars) is an illogical thing, just something unwise to do. That's all.

To send money home as a gift to one's relatives means 100 dollars become 6,000 dong (money and goods are bought at the "rate for Vietnamese residents"). To carry money as one returns to the country, to make declaration as required, to get A dollars in the exchange and to buy goods at the Intershop means one can get, as one resells the goods, at least 76 dong for a dollar, normally 80 dong, and sometimes up to 82 dong (the price that was current in the early days of June in Ho Chi Minh City). However, each day one can buy only about 200 dollars' worth of goods (and that is enough, if this is for assisting one's relatives!).

## **Buying Package Goods**

For those Vietnamese residents who are new and inexperienced (for business-minded people, however, this article is useless and even does not reflect all aspects; probably it will invite an exchange of opinions), as they arrive at the Inter-shop on Nguyen Hue Street (Ho Chi Minh City), they have to bear in mind that they cannot buy whatever goods they like. Do you want to buy condensed milk for a relative who has been ill? You have to buy the same number of canned sardines, which sell very slowly on the street! On the other hand, you can get a "package" buy; there are many kinds of "packages": 14 dollars, 100 dollars, over 100 dollars, etc.

"Package" buys are a trick on the part of the shop manager, who has investigated prices of many lines of goods and now sells the items that have good values along with those that have lesser values. He manages to make customers, out of a desire to get gainful buys, pour money into "package" buys. The cunning move of the shop manager is to alternate days of gainful "package" buys with those of unprofitable ones. Since the shop manager will get a "3 interests" percentage for himself if he surpasses the norm for collecting foreign currency, a whispering to the effect that "if you personally know the shop manager, you can buy a number of items of good values" mostly is an overstatement, for his interest is to collect lawfully as much foreign currency as possible for the state. We do not mention the forms of unlawful collection, nor the practice of "renting passport," selling A dollars, etc. To buy (and to sell) goods in such "packages" is a form of gainful currency exchange:

- The time for exchanging currency through A dollars is not long and the buying and selling is fast;
- The state is able to collect foreign currency;
- The persons concerned are able to exchange foreign currency in a lawful manner and find it gainful (a franc equal to over 11 dong);
- The business-minded people (nobody prohibits their doing business) can earn a living and the shop manager also reaps some benefit.

In short, "package" buys are a gainful gift, which few people know what it is except for the fact that it is in the form of an invoice and a bunch of banknotes, but once in a while there may be a person of eccentric mind who, after having fulfilled the duty of giving money to his relatives, while walking the streets aimlessly with a preoccupied mind (and empty pockets), asks himself why the state deals in (and sells) the goods that have lesser values, and this question is only a silly one from a dull-witted person.



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR LARGER RESULTS FROM ECONOMIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Economic Returns from the Movement To Practice Economy"]

[Text] The various sectors, localities and units are actively responding to the resolutions of the party and state concerning the practice of economy. On the basis of production and work needs and the natures of their trades and products, many places have promptly formulated specific economization norms. Many light industrial sectors have oriented the economization movement toward reducing the ceilings on the consumption of supplies and raw materials and the use of labor and capital. Each installation within the sector has examined its specific conditions in order to establish reasonable levels of economization, for example: during the year, the ready-made clothing enterprises have been making an effort to save 340,000 meters of cloth and 30,000 spools of thread. During the first 5 months of the year, the Dong Xuan and 8 March Knitting Mills have saved thread, dye, needles and so forth worth nearly 3 million dong. The power sector has attached importance to reducing the consumption of coal and petroleum products and established the goal of saving 39,000 tons of coal, 5,000 tons of petroleum products and 72 million kilowatt hours of electric power this year (by reducing the loss of electric power). During the 1st quarter, the Uong Bi Thermoelectric Power Plant saved more than 340 tons of coal and nearly 290 tons of oil. The provinces of the Mekong River Delta have established as their foremost task saving grain and petroleum products and making efficient use of tractors. The armed forces have established 10 economization requirements consistent with the requirements of building up their forces, training, maintaining combat readiness and so forth. On the basis of these specific plans and norms, many sectors, localities and units have urgently taken a number of steps, such as re-examining and revising economic-technical quotas; gradually reorganizing production; reorganizing the weighing, counting and measuring of goods; utilizing supplies in warehouses and backlogged supplies; formulating and implementing financial regulations on paying for goods and supplies and settling accounts each month, each quarter...

The movement to practice economy has begun to be closely linked to the productive labor emulation movement and the movement to combat negative

phenomena. However, at many places, the practical returns from the movement to practice economy are still limited. Some economization plans are not scientifically based, are not based on the realities of production and consumption. Some places have established economization norms by reducing all the materials supplied to installations by the same percentage without distinguishing among the recipients of supplies, the products being produced or the specific use of supplies. This simplified method has led to restraining production and has sometimes directly reduced product quality. Reducing the consumption of energy, supplies and raw materials and reducing norms by approximately 10 percent compared to the plan and budget assigned by the state are general targets for the entire country and each sector. However, in the realities of the production and business of installations, due to different circumstances and conditions, the consumption of supplies and raw materials can be reduced by a higher percentage at some places and in the production of some products while, at other places, the consumption of supplies and raw materials can only be reduced by a smaller percentage; there are even some places and some products for which the amount of materials supplied per unit of product must be increased in order to realize large savings for society. Skimping on supplies and raw materials to the point where construction projects remain unfinished for long periods of time and are not matched or to the point where products do not meet specifications or qualitative standards does not yield economic returns. Practicing economy in production, construction and consumption involves eliminating all unnecessary consumption in order to produce as much material wealth as possible for society utilizing the least possible labor, capital and materials; we must produce a specific volume of products and consume it in the most reasonable manner possible in order to meet the pressing needs in the daily lives of the people. The economization plan must be an integral component of the production and consumption plans. This plan must be implemented in all areas, from the design of products and preparations for production to production, distribution, circulation and use. In the immediate future, we must rapidly improve our organization and management, implement cost accounting, re-examine supply, raw material and fuel consumption ceilings and formulate progressive ceilings. We must broaden the application of science and technology and apply advanced experiences in order to practice economy, make full use of energy, raw materials and supplies and find substitutes for valuable and scarce supplies. We must adopt regulations and policies concerning and properly organize the reclamation of discarded materials and rejected products, the reconditioning of spare parts, machine components and so forth in order to expand the production of consumer goods that require few raw materials, are of high quality and are consistent with the needs of the people. The reduction of budget norms and the practice of economy in consumption within society must also be concretized in the form of effective plans. One of the important levers stimulating the movement to practice economy is promptly and appropriately praising those units and individuals that record achievements while harshly penalizing persons who create waste, engage in misappropriation and cause harm to the property of the state and the people.

The economic returns from the movement to practice economy are an issue with which all sectors, levels and units must be concerned.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HAIPHONG TRADE UNIONS ADOPT ECONOMIZATION PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong Mobilizes Workers To Emulate in Achieving High Returns from the Practice of Economy"]

[Text] The Haiphong Municipal Federation of Trade Unions has formulated a plan for practicing economy and sent many cadres to installations to encourage workers and conduct numerous meetings for workers to discuss ways to implement this plan for practicing economy. This matter not only faces the large-scale production installations that consume many supplies and large amounts of energy. The administrative and professional units must also closely plan ways to achieve reasonable consumption of sources of capital and supplies. The Municipal Federation of Trade Unions has had 20 enterprises of the central and local levels exchange opinions concerning the movement to work, produce and practice economy.

Trade union cadres have uncovered many cases involving the wasteful use and lax management of supplies and have reclaimed for the state more than 600 tons of grain. The records of only a number of units showed losses amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and thousands of tons of petroleum products and building materials. The electricity supplied to Haiphong usually only meets one-third of needs; however, calculations have shown that as much as 21 percent of this electricity was lost during the 1st quarter of this year. In April 17 percent was lost, thus costing the state more than 1.6 million dong. The Electricity Distribution Service has conducted an investigation into the use of electricity in the three urban districts and at transformer stations; at the same time, it has improved a number of power lines and provided guidance to a number of factories and enterprises in installing capacitors to compensate for lost electricity, limiting the use of secondary power lines where they are not necessary and so forth. The communications-transportation sector has re-examined the fuel consumption ceilings on its various routes for each type means of transportation and has, on this basis, established new ceilings for the various types of vehicles, including the compact cars used to take cadres to work; the sector is also using coal in a pilot project to provide power to ships on river routes in an effort to reduce fuel consumption by 5 percent compared to existing levels. As a result of tight management, the Autobus Enterprise saved 6,000

kilograms of gasoline and oil in April. The Region 3 Gasoline and Oil Corporation is tightly managing allocation at sources and receiving at destinations and has organized the recycling of discarded oil for reuse. The Cement Plant has organized its labor force into three shifts in order to not waste electricity, cement bags, coal and so forth and is making full use of the carbonic gas in its smokestack as a catalyst in the production of "bot nhe." The trade unions of the building sector, the communications-transportation sector, the supply receiving sector and the coal supply sector have proposed that the economization campaign be closely linked to the effort to combat negative phenomena, that cases involving misappropriation and waste be dealt with harshly and that actions resulting in a high level of economization be promptly praised.

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**GUIDELINES PROPOSED FOR REORGANIZING MARKET**

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 16, 30 Jun 82

[Article by Vinh Ngoc: "Carrying Out the Resolution of the 5th Congress of the VCP: the Matter of Reorganizing the Market; What Is the Basis for Establishing the New Order in Distribution and Circulation?; a Number of Problems That Must Be Resolved"]

[16 Jun 82 p 4]

[Text] Under the socialist system, because commodity production still exists, the market and commerce exist as well, this is inevitable. We are in the initial stage of the period of transition and our economy still consists of many different segments; this, too, is inevitable. However, even though the economy still consists of many different segments, can private commerce be allowed to develop? What are the limits that society must place upon the free market and private commerce?

Recently, with the state encouraging production to "explode," commerce, especially private commerce, has also "exploded" in a rather disorderly manner. There is nothing beautiful or wholesome about the overall picture of commerce in the municipalities and cities at this time. Who is "painting" this picture? In addition to the business installations of socialist commerce (state stores and marketing or consumer cooperatives), which are organizations that have a clearly defined function in distribution and circulation, and a number of small merchants who are very necessary in the daily lives of urban dwellers, we also see installations whose primary function is production that are also engaging in trade. These are state-operated and collective production installations as well as individual and private production installations. There are even many agencies, hospitals and mass organizations that are participating in this trade! According to one statistic, which is surely lower than the actual figure, the number of persons participating in trade and specializing in services at this time constitutes about 5 percent of the total number of persons of work age. In an underdeveloped country in which the division of social labor has not been expanded and social labor productivity is still low, as is the case in our country, such a figure is too high.

Because production has not developed, the volume of goods in circulation on the market is not large. The variety of products is poor and the quality of many products is not good. Besides domestically produced products, we also see on the market--especially the free market--a number of foreign goods that have been brought to our country by many different ways, including smuggling. In addition to goods that support the daily lives of the people, there are also products that are under the exclusive management of the state and are supplied in accordance with the state plan, such as important types of equipment, machinery, supplies and raw materials, on display and sold freely and openly at private stores.

The volume of commodities is small but the number of merchants reselling these goods is many (due to the lack of thorough inspections, control and management), consequently, profiteering and hoarding are rather widespread and the phenomenon of merchants trading among themselves is sweeping. As a result, prices have been pushed upward on the market, which weighs heavily upon the standing of living of the laboring people, especially persons who have no other income than that derived from their legitimate labor.

#### The Base

The unwholesome market situation described above has its own immediate and underlying causes. The basic problem is that our production has not developed strongly. The resolution of the 5th Congress of the VCP pointed this out. In the present situation, in order to accelerate production, we must "reorganize production" and, on this basis, reorganize circulation and expand and strengthen the organized market.

Reorganizing production does not mean drawing back from our position or upsetting the entire production system, rather, it means redeploying and reorganizing production in a reasonable manner on the basis of calculations and considerations encompassing many areas so that, with the sources of energy, supplies, raw materials, equipment and capital, the arable land and the labor we now have throughout the country, within each area as well as within each basic unit, even at each household and the installation of each private producer, we can create a new and relatively stable balance and, on this basis, stimulate the development of production at a rapid rate, raise social labor productivity and achieve larger socio-economic returns.

When production develops with increasingly high labor productivity, the market receives an increasingly large supply of goods. As a result, the conditions exist for satisfying the consumer needs of the people, for correcting the present sharp imbalance between supply and demand and for socialist commerce to improve the quality of its customer service and combat arbitrariness and collusion. The state has many goods to use in two-way trade with farmers, thereby consolidating the alliance of workers and farmers economically and politically. On this basis, socialist commerce has all the conditions needed to fulfill its important function and task as "the housekeeper of society." (Of course, when there are not many

commodities, socialist commerce must still find effective ways and methods to fulfill its distribution and circulation function well. The phenomena of arbitrariness, collusion and putting goods on the free market must be harshly denounced.)

The development of production also creates many new sectors and trades that can absorb more and more labor that is either idle or unemployed, thereby reducing the pressure of society upon the market. The development of new sectors and trades will create the conditions for commerce to shift the majority of the persons now engaged in trade, the number of whom is extremely high compared to the needs of society, to the production sector, thereby reducing and eventually eliminating the phenomena of trade among merchants and petty profiteering and bring wholesomeness back to the market.

The development of production, especially in the state-operated and collective sectors, will lay the premises for socialist commerce to control the sources of more and more goods in order to broaden and strengthen the organized market, successfully combat hoarding, carry out the transformation of private commerce, stabilize prices, repulse and limit the negative effects of the free market upon production and living conditions and maintain the wage and real income of the worker.

In order to stimulate the development of production, it is necessary to take many measures, among which reorganizing production occupies a very important position because it is both a pressing requirement of economic and social life and a matter of long-range strategic significance.

#### The Relationship Between Industry and Commerce

The above was a discussion of how to resolve the problem at its roots in order to establish a new order in distribution and circulation. However, this does not mean waiting for production to develop before resolving the market problem. At a time when production must be reorganized in order to be developed, the market must also be reorganized. Because, reorganizing the market and expanding and strengthening organized circulation will, in their turn, curb and correct the negative phenomena of private commerce and the free market and, on this basis, support production more effectively.

Reorganizing the market involves comprehensively re-examining the factors of the present market situation and defining which factors are positive and must be developed upon, which factors are negative and must be stopped and repulsed and which factors have both positive and negative aspects so that appropriate steps can be taken to develop upon their positive aspects while curbing their negative aspects. In the reorganization of the market, there are many relationships that must be correctly established, beginning with the relationship between industry and commerce.



The task of enterprises is to supply to society an increasingly large volume of products and goods at high quality and low production costs. In other words, the task of enterprises lies in the field of production. However, in order for the production of new products to be closely linked to the market and the consumer needs of the people, the state, during this trial period and only during this period permits enterprises to open sales counters or to have commerce agencies sell their goods on consignment. Once the production of a new product enters the stage of stable production, the enterprise must sign a contract to sell the product to the state-operated commerce system. In the recent past, many enterprises have failed to do this. They have retained a portion of the products produced in order to market them by themselves on the free market or use them in trade with other production units instead of delivering to state-operated commerce the quantity of goods and goods of the quality required under the norms of the state plan. This disrupts the state plan, reduces the commodity fund of the state and causes further confusion on the market. The state has adopted policies that provide incentive for enterprises to make full use of discarded materials, rejected products and the existing materials, equipment and capital of their units to produce many products for society. However, "all the products produced by state-operated enterprises, regardless of their source of raw materials, belong to the commodity fund of the state." "As regards the products of subsidiary production that are not under the exclusive management of the state, if the distribution and circulation organizations of the state do not agree to market them, the enterprise may market them but must submit all revenues for inclusion in the state budget in exact accordance with current policy."

Commerce also has a responsibility to production. In view of the fact that production needs to be reorganized, commerce must also understand the difficulties of production, fully prepare the conditions and means needed to properly receive products, not cause problems, maintain an arrogant attitude or be authoritarian and make an effort to meet the necessary needs of production and the lives of workers as conditions permit. On the other hand, on the basis of the interests of consumers, commerce must wage a determined struggle against negative phenomena, such as the manufacture of poor quality goods, random price increases and looking for ways to not deliver goods in accordance with the norms of the state plan.

The establishment of a satisfactory relationship between industry and commerce will create favorable conditions for both industry and commerce: industry will have the conditions needed to carry out normal production and once products have been produced, will be able to rapidly market them; this will provide the basis for accelerating the development of production, improving product quality and providing commerce with stable sources of goods so that it can properly fulfill its distribution-circulation function and meet the needs of society.



[30 Jun 82 p 4]

[Text] The Relationship Between Home Trade and Foreign Trade

In the world today, now that the international market has formed and the division of labor and cooperation have become an inevitability on a world-wide scale, each and every country, both large and small and regardless of whether their economy is developed or underdeveloped, must have relations with the outside in the fields of production and consumption at home.

To our country, a socialist country in Southeast Asia and a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the community of socialist countries, trade and economic cooperation with other countries are even more necessary.

Through foreign trade, our country is able to import the machinery, equipment, supplies and raw materials that we do not produce or do not produce in sufficient quantities, thereby creating the conditions for stimulating the technological revolution within the country and helping to accumulate capital and improve the living conditions of the people.

In order to acquire imports, we must have exports; the more we export, the more we can import. However, in the final analysis, the purpose of exports is to support the requirements of the production and daily lives of the people at home. Our state has adopted policies regarding exports and foreign trade management. Our export activities in the recent past have had a good impact upon production and living conditions. However, it is regrettable that, besides this positive aspect, certain deviations have also appeared. Due to the lack of concrete guidance, there is a lack of cooperation and a clear division of labor among sectors and even within the same sector. For this reason, some export goods in a number of areas in which purchases are made for exports, there has been competition over sources of goods, competition which has been pushing purchasing prices upward and disrupting the domestic market.

When goods are sent for exportation, there is also the phenomenon of competing with one another for customers, consequently, foreign trade corporations engage in arbitrary grading and pricing, thereby harming the interests of the state.

As regards imports, besides the positive steps that have had the effect of stimulating the development of domestic production (the importation of a number of additional raw materials, supplies, pieces of equipment, spare parts and so forth), there are also the phenomena of partialism, pursuing partial interests and importing goods that are not truly needed by our society at this time but which provide large profits for exporting units.

Both home trade and foreign trade have a responsibility in the establishment of the new order in distribution and circulation. The task of home trade and foreign trade is to help to stimulate the development of domestic production and strengthen

the material-technical bases of socialism. Home trade and foreign trade must have a clear division of responsibilities regarding products and purchasing areas for export goods and must survey each other's opinions concerning which goods should be imported to support daily life in order to adopt practical import plans, achieve socio-economic returns and overcome the phenomena of competing with each other for goods and abandoning positions to be monopolized by private merchants.

#### The Relationship Between State-Operated Commerce and Collective Commerce

In the process of reorganizing the market, state-operated commerce and collective commerce occupy extremely important positions. State-operated commerce and collective commerce can only be strengthened and developed when the dominant role played by socialist commerce in the market is developed.

As the leader of the domestic market and the main force of the commerce army, state-operated commerce must be strengthened and developed to the necessary degree in key areas.

In order to concentrate the vast majority of goods, especially essential goods, in the hands of the state and, on this basis, have the distribution conditions needed to meet consumer needs in accordance with the plan, it is necessary to establish a reasonable division of labor among the central trade organizations, between the central and local trade organizations and between wholesale and retail operations within each area, especially the municipalities and cities, regarding the purchasing of industrial goods, especially products of small industry and the artisan trades, and regarding the purchasing of agricultural and food products in centralized, specialized production areas that produce a high commodity output.

At present, there are differing opinions concerning the division of labor between central wholesale organizations and local wholesale organizations in the purchasing of industrial goods as well as goods produced under contracts with small industry and artisans. As a result, there is competition for sources of goods as well as lax adherence to market position. This situation has caused the commodity fund of the state to decline and has given rise to additional negative factors on the market (because a number of state-operated and collective production installations do not turn over to the state all the products required under plans and retain a portion for themselves to sell on the free market or trade with other localities and units, as mentioned in the first installment of this article). Therefore, establishing a correct and reasonable division of labor in purchases and contract ordering among state-operated commerce organizations regarding products and areas of operation is a pressing requirement that must be quickly met in order to correct the present confusion and deadlock in circulation.

Collective commerce is the assistant of state-operated commerce; in actuality, however, some localities have turned it into the opponent of state-operated

commerce. This is an unwholesome phenomenon. The main area of operation of collective commerce is still the rural market, even though subward consumer cooperatives have recently been organized in the municipalities and cities. In order for collective commerce to properly fulfill its role as an assistant, it is necessary to establish a division of labor between state-operated commerce and collective commerce; on the other hand, state-operated commerce must help collective commerce in many areas. Below is a specific example:

The marketing cooperatives, on the basis of the division of labor by function, have the task of serving as the sales agents for industrial goods and purchasing agricultural and food products for state-operated commerce, for which they receive a commission. However, the present commission rate is inappropriate, consequently, marketing cooperatives have further broadened the scope of their sales agent activities and purchases for state-operated commerce and suffered increasing losses. This is because the commission rate does not help marketing cooperatives meet circulation costs and earn a reasonable income (profit rate). Therefore, more than a few marketing cooperatives give light attention to their task of serving as sales agents and making purchases for the state; instead, they pursue their "own business," especially "long-distance business," in order to earn large profits. (The majority of the subward consumer cooperatives also operate in this way; the cooperatives earn a profit but they do not do much to support the daily lives of the people within the subward). To some extent, this situation has adversely affected the delivery of industrial consumer goods and instruments of production to the hands of farmers and the task of purchasing agricultural and food products for the state, consequently, some sources of goods and products have been allowed to fall into the hands of private merchants.

Establishing a good relationship between state-operated commerce and collective commerce will help to strengthen the position of socialist commerce in the cities as well as in the countryside.

#### The Relationship Between Organized Commerce and Free Commerce

In the establishment of the new order in distribution and circulation, organized commerce plays the decisive role. Only by controlling the sources of goods and purchasing the majority of essential goods can organized commerce be the master of the market and reduce the position of private commerce. While taking many steps to accelerate production, the state has also taken many steps to successfully control the sources of goods. This is an urgent job closely associated with the life of each stratum of the people, one which each person must clearly understand in order to support and assist this effort. Because, as long as the state does not control many goods and private merchants control a rather large amount of goods and money, the market will be monopolized by private merchants, prices will fluctuate and negative phenomena on the market cannot be stopped. Therefore, the state must broaden and strengthen state-operated commerce and collective commerce and adopt policies that provide organized commerce with all of the conditions it needs, such as adequate capital and cash for purchases, bags and



warehouses for storage and the means needed to promptly transport goods to places where they are needed with the fewest possible losses. Only by expanding and strengthening organized commerce in all areas is it possible to create the necessary objective conditions for the state's policy of making limited use of and transforming private commerce to have an impact.

Families engaged in commerce must fully comply with the procedures regarding the registration of industrial and commerce businesses, must declare how much capital they have and put capital on deposit in an account at the state bank, must accurately report the volume of their purchases and sales, must fully pay their taxes on time, must post their prices, must do business in the products for which they are licensed and must insure the quality of the goods they sell. The state must appropriately prosecute each and every violation of the regulations mentioned above while harshly punishing profiteers, smugglers and those who become wealthy through illegitimate means.

As regards a number of persons who are now working as merchants, the various localities, especially the district and subward levels, should concern themselves with finding jobs for these persons and shifting the majority of them to production.

Laxity in management in the recent past has allowed a rather large number of persons to enter business and trade. This is a matter that must be re-examined and concerning which detailed planning must be conducted.

Reorganizing the market and establishing the new order in distribution and circulation are "one aspect of the revolutionary struggle in the fields of the economy, politics and society, the 'very sharp struggle to determine who defeats whom.'" Every patriot who supports socialism has a responsibility and an interest in insuring that socialism wins victory in this struggle.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HO CHI MINH CITY UNEMPLOYED SETTLED AT STATE FARM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "The An Ha State Farm in Ho Chi Minh City Cares for Settlers"]

[Text] The An Ha New Economic State Farm in the 5th Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, which was established in mid-April, 1981, has accepted unemployed persons as settlers.

The state farm has established an agro-industrial model in order to rapidly provide jobs to and stabilizing the life of these compatriots. Wherever houses have been constructed, the state farm has accepted compatriots to live in them. Each family has been supplied by the state farm with a house with a cement tile roof worth nearly 18,000 dong and 1,000 square meters of ground. In slightly more than 1 year, the state farm has accepted 118 families from the 5th Precinct as settlers and 56 families from the Phan Van Hai State Farm. The state farm has cleared and planted 500 hectares of sugarcane, which include 200 hectares planted in May, 1982.

In conjunction with crop production, the 5th Precinct has invested more than 9 million dong in the construction of the industrial complex of the state farm, which consists of a sugar pre-processing and refining plant with a capacity of 1 ton of granulated sugar per day; a paper pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 1 ton per day; a fish sauce processing plant with a capacity of 500,000 liters per year; and a forge producing hand farm implements. The state farm has begun its sugar production operation by producing 12 tons of white granulated sugar from its own sugarcane. Laborers earn from 20 to 80 dong per day. The state farm has constructed a public health station, a basic level general school and a kindergarten for 237 children. It is continuing to build 300 additional houses in order to receive 300 more families as settlers.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORTH, SOUTH UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Northern Provinces Have Nearly Completed Harvesting of Fifth Month-Spring Rice, Are Urgently Putting Out the 10th Month Crop; Nam Bo Provinces Attain 86.6 Percent of Summer-Fall Rice Planting Norm, Are Behind Schedule"]

[Text] During the recent period the northern provinces have rapidly harvested the fifth month-spring rice, harvesting on the average more than 20,000 hectares a day. As of 25 June the provinces had essentially completed their harvesting, having harvested 90.4 percent of the transplanted rice area. Some provinces -- Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Hai Phong, etc. -- had completed their harvesting. The delta provinces had harvested 91 percent of their planted area.

According to incomplete reports, the average rice yield in the north could exceed the plan norm by a quintal per hectare. The later rice plantings of the season have firm kernels and the rice yields of some provinces have surpassed the plan norms: Ha Nam Ninh surpassed its plan norm by 4.5 quintals, the municipality of Hai Phong surpassed its plan norm by 2.5 quintals, Hai Hung surpassed its plan norm by 2.5 quintals, and Binh Tri Thien surpassed its plan norm by 2.2 quintals per hectare. Therefore, the rice yield and output of the north have increased more than initially estimated.

In addition to harvesting fifth month-spring rice, the localities are urgently preparing for the 10th month crop. They have attained 79 percent of the plan norm regarding the area sown in 10th month rice seedlings. The localities have completed the sowing of the early 10th month rice seedlings and are continuing to sow the main-season rice seedlings. Nearly 40,000 hectares of rice seedlings are short of water. The early rice seedlings which were sown at the beginning of the season and are now ready for transplanting amount to 31,000 hectares, but only part of them have been transplanted because of difficulties regarding water. In scattered areas in some provinces insects have damaged the rice seedlings. The 10th month rice area that has been plowed for the first time amounts to 552,000 hectares, about 210,000 fewer hectares than last year. The provinces are urgently plowing under stubble to increase the humus content of the soil. In eight provinces 22,000 hectares -- 8 percent of the total plowed area -- have been plowed by tractors. This year difficulties have been encountered in plowing because of a shortage of water. In nine provinces the area which cannot be plowed and harrowed because of the lack of water amounts to 141,000

hectares. The localities are urgently resolving their water problems in order to plow and harrow, and to transplant the mature rice seedlings.

The provinces have prepared 4.1 million tons of organic fertilizer. The average amount of fertilizer spread on each hectare is 3.1 tons, about 1 quintal less than at the same time last year. The localities have sent to the cooperatives nearly 29,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, more than at the same time last year. Far less organic and inorganic fertilizer has been spread on the 10th month crop.

The provinces have transplanted, sown, and broadcast 133,000 of dry rice land, 57,000 hectares of which were sown and broadcast by the Zone 4 provinces. The mountain region provinces accounted for nearly 70,000 hectares.

As of 25 June the Nam Bo provinces had planted more than 465,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, which was 86.6 percent of the area plan norm. Although the planting rate was greater than last year (106 percent), it was slow in comparison to the seasonal requirement.

The best time for planting summer-fall rice in the Mekong Delta is nearly over but 63,000 hectares remain unplanted. The extension of the summer-fall planting period will encroach upon the 10th month season and adversely affect yield and output. Eastern Nam Bo and the (former) Zone 6 have attained nearly 87 percent of the plan norm at a rate double that of the same period last year. In those areas there is still time to put out the summer-fall crop. The provinces are going all-out to surpass the area plan norms.

The four provinces which have surpassed the plan norms regarding the transplanted summer-fall rice area are Cuu Long, which attained 127.5 percent (13,800 hectares beyond the norm); Dong Nai, which attained 118 percent (nearly 2,700 hectares beyond the norm); An Giang, which attained 106 percent (more than 4,000 hectares beyond the norm); and Dong Thap, which attained more than 102 percent (more than 950 hectares beyond the norm). Hau Giang, which has the largest summer-fall rice area, attained 96 percent. Dien Giang and Ben Tre attained only 57.6 and 55.8 percent of the plan norms. Slowest of all was Minh Hai, which had a rate of 12.2 percent, a four-fold decrease in comparison to the same period last year.

The present period is the decisive period with regard to the annual grain production of the Nam Bo province. The weather is rather favorable for agricultural production. The localities are concentrating their efforts on stepping up their production rates.

5616  
CSO: 4209/418

## AGRICULTURE

### BUMPER RICE CROPS HARVESTED IN THAI BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Thai Binh Province Has a Bumper 5th Month-Spring Rice Crop: Yield Averages 36 Quintals Per Hectare and 76 Cooperatives Record Yields of More Than 40 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] Thai Binh has harvested a bumper 5th month-spring rice crop. The amount of area transplanted, 75,403 hectares, equalled 100 percent of the plan quota. According to initial reports, yield averages more than 36 quintals per hectare and output exceeds 270,000 tons. Compared to 1981, rice yield has increased 3.5 quintals per hectare and output has increased 25,000 tons.

The districts of Dong Hung and Kien Xuong have achieved average yields exceeding 40 quintals per hectare; Vu Thu and Hung Ha Districts have achieved yields of 38-39 quintals. The districts of Thai Thuy, Tien Hai and Quynh Phu have recorded yields of 29 to 35 quintals per hectare. Some 76 cooperatives have achieved yields exceeding 40 quintals per hectare and 13 cooperatives have recorded yields of more than 50 quintals. The cooperatives of Nguyen Xa, Nam Binh and Vu Thang have recorded average yields of 56 to 60 quintals per hectare.

These are the results of continuous efforts by the cadres and people of Thai Binh Province. During this season, the weather has been favorable but the main reasons for this success lie in the fact that economic and technical measures were implemented better: 92 percent of paddies were thoroughly prepared while dry; more than 80 percent of paddies were transplanted with the new varieties NN8, 424, 184, M2 and so forth which had been selected and stored well; transplanting was carried out during the best part of the season; there was a good supply of electricity and water; fertilizer was applied at the rate of 8.5 tons per hectare and nitrogen fertilizer was applied at the rate of 110 kilograms per hectare (compared to the 1981 spring season, duckweed was applied to 11,000 additional hectares, 1 additional ton of livestock manure was applied per hectare and the application of nitrogen fertilizer increased by 50 percent). Practically all cooperatives have entered into product contracts with laborers. Everyone has worked enthusiastically, implemented farming procedures and practices



well, implemented economic-technical measures well, invested additional labor and fertilizer... Both timing and practical application were improved, cultivation was more thorough and there were few pests. The good quality of the rice crop has been an important factor in rapidly raising the average yield compared to 1981.

The cooperatives in Thai Binh Province are making every effort to emulate to set aside good paddy for use as seed in the next season and rapidly fulfill their winter-spring grain obligations while allocating additional grain with which to trade for fertilizer and prepare for the 10th month and winter seasons.

7809

CSO: 4209/410

## AGRICULTURE

### CUU LONG SURPASSES GRAIN MOBILIZATION NORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Khanh, Director of the Grain Bureau of Cuu Long Province: "Cuu Long Surpasses Plan Norm for Mobilisation of 10th Month Rice"]

[Text] In Cuu Long Province prolonged heat and drought affected the planting schedule during the recent 10th month season. The province's over-all output declined by 45,000 tons in comparison to 1981. The price of grain on the free market underwent many notable changes. Despite that, by 10 June 1982 Cuu Long had fulfilled its over-all 10th month season grain mobilization norm, and by 20 June it had surpassed the norm for the entire season by 2 percent a month and a half early in comparison to last year's 10th month season. In the over-all mobilization norm, all sources of income produced good results. Agricultural taxes in paddy attained 93.5 percent of the annual norm. The collection of debts owed in two-way contracts attained 94.3 percent. Paddy purchased by money at negotiated prices accounted for 27.4 percent of the total amount of rice that was mobilized. On the average, each hectare contributed 600 kilograms and over-all 95 percent of the people's surplus rice was mobilized.

Seven districts and cities fulfilled and overfulfilled their norms. Vung Lien District fulfilled its over-all mobilization norm for the entire year and surpassed its 10th-month season norm by 17 percent. Due to prolonged drought the districts in the saline water area have low outputs and have not yet fulfilled seasonal mobilization norm, but have fulfilled their tax collection and two-way contract debt collection norms. The province has urgently guided the delivery of grain to the granaries and its storage, milling and processing, and has organized transportation so that the rice can be delivered promptly, in accordance with the central echelon's distribution plan regarding dry products. As of 20 June Cuu Long had delivered 70 percent of the mobilized paddy and had fulfilled its plan norm regarding the delivery of 10th month rice. By 30 June it had mobilized 3,000 additional tons of paddy.

Those all-out efforts resulted from full understanding of the directives, resolutions, and policies of the central echelon; the centralized, close, urgent, and creative guidance of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee; the close coordination and harmonious implementation among the services, sections, and sectors in the province; and the close, flexible, and rational application of the three measures in requisition-purchasing.

Closely monitoring the production situation, the grain sector and the other relevant sectors organized the implementation of two-way contracts with producers and used an additional 50 million dong worth of central and local goods to exchange with the people. The form of directly exchanging appropriate goods in accordance with two-way contracts contributed to stabilizing the requisition-purchasing prices, limiting the volume of cash released on the market, and gradually strengthening the relationship between the state and the peasants, eliminating exploiting middlemen, strengthening the new production relations in the rural areas, and managing the market at the source. The grain sector, along with the financial sector, did a good job of guiding the prompt setting up of tax books and considered requests for tax exemptions in correct accordance with the policy, while also making public the "three collects" norms prior to the harvest, and tightly managed the tax books and the two-way contract debts. It monitored, supervised, compared, and effectively cleared each tax norm and each contract. By such methods, Vung Lien mobilized a total of 14,020 tons of grain and collected 11,372 tons in taxes and in two-way contract debts. Of that amount, 6,201 tons were collected for production means in accordance with two-way contracts. Of the remaining amount, only 2,643 tons were purchased with money. In the course of a season of production and mobilization, in combination with the other tasks Vung Lien consolidated or created 15 additional production collectives, admitted 97 party members, and developed 280 Youth Union members and 2,597 Peasants' Association members.

In order to serve the mobilization of 10th month grain, the grain sector further improved the requisition-purchasing network and provided professional guidance for more than 200 cadres and personnel, who were sent to the stores, main granaries, and factories. It brought into use 10,000 additional tons of granaries and shelters, 6,000 meters of drying patios, 20 complete piers, 80 scales and 500,000 packages, and 8 rice mills. Along with the communications-transportation sector, it drafted specific transportation plans, brought into play the strength of water-borne transportation, and improved the contracting out of final output to each transportation facility. It rationally organized the delivery and cargo-handling phases and improved the turn-around time of packaging and facilities. Throughout the 10th month season the transportation facilities did not have to haul bulk goods and at the province's weighing stations the rice did not have to be left out-of-doors. The quality of the paddy delivered by the peasants this year was quite good, thanks to the tight organization of the grain delivery councils. Quality control was carried out at two stages: when the peasants were preparing to turn over grain it was inspected by a hamlet grain delivery council cadre team, and when it was delivered to the state granary it was inspected by the grain sector technical team at the granary. Paddy that did not meet quality standards had to be upgraded before being deposited in the granary and had to be delivered in accordance with the grain mobilization plan of the central echelon.

The rice mills operated continuously, three shifts a day, in order to have husked rice to turn over promptly and rapidly liberate the granaries so that they can accept additional paddy. During the first 6 months of the year Cuu Long milled nearly 50,000 tons of rice and because it was able to transport husked rice instead of paddy it reduced the volume of rice transported to the central echelon by nearly 20,000 tons.

In order to promptly mobilize the families and units to do a good job of fulfilling their grain obligations, and the individuals and units to do a good job of delivering rice to the granaries, storing it, and transporting it, the people's committees of the various echelons suitably rewarded them. The grain sector deducted more than 600,000 dong from circulation costs to create a fund for making rewards for the fulfillment of obligations and for each ton beyond the norm. In addition to making rewards, the party organizations and mass organizations campaigned for the people to oppose the waste of grain in harvesting, stock raising, alcohol brewing, and the making of noodles and cakes. According to a basic study in the localities, many villages, such as Phuoc Hung in Tra Cu District, Hieu Thanh in Vung Lien District, Tan Ngai and Hieu Tu in Tieu Can District, and An Truong and Huyen Hoi in Cang Long District, have made notable progress and have reduced the waste of grain by 50 percent in comparison to the period before the liberation. Furthermore, the province guided the appropriate disposition of cases of late payment and the avoidance of obligations, and confiscated or requisition-purchased more than 300 tons of grain from 37 households engaged in speculation, hoarding, long-range rice trading, and raising prices to compete with the state.

With the organization of the victorious implementation of the various measures and appropriate bartering modes, during the first 6 months of the year the Cuu Long grain sector overfulfilled the plan for turning over grain to the central echelon. A preliminary recapitulation of the first 5 months of the year showed a reduction of 50 percent in depletion during the storage and transportation phases and a reduction in the per-ton cost of final output.

In order to create a basis for the overfulfillment of the 1982 grain mobilization norm, Cuu Long is tending and fertilizing more than 60,000 hectares of summer-fall rice in order to attain high yields, ensure local living standards, and fulfill its obligations to the state.

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## AGRICULTURE

### GRAIN MOBILIZATION STATISTICS FOR BINH TRI THIEN, HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1, 4

[Article: "Binh Tri Thien Province Mobilizes 50 Percent More Grain Than It Had by This Time Last Year; Ha Son Binh Fulfills Its 5th Month-Spring Grain Obligation"]

[Text] Binh Tri Thien Province has mobilized more than 37,000 tons of 5th month-spring grain, 50 percent more than it had mobilized by this time last year and over 2,000 tons more compared to the 1979 5th month-spring season, which, prior to this season, was the record season for the mobilization of grain.

The municipality of Hue leads the province; as of 31 May, it exceeded its stable grain obligation and its quota on purchases at negotiated prices. Behind Hue, Dong Hoi City, Huong Phu District and Dong Ha City have surpassed their overall quotas. The districts of Le Ninh and Huong Dien have exceeded their stable obligations while the districts of Quang Trach and Trieu Hai have finished collecting their agricultural taxes. Twelve cooperatives within the province have met their overall quota for the entire year, 15 cooperatives have fulfilled their stable obligations for the entire year, 19 cooperatives have met their general quota for the 5th month-spring crop and 181 cooperatives have fulfilled their 5th month-spring stable obligation.

The places that have mobilized grain well strengthened the leadership of the various party committee echelons, correctly evaluated crop yields, thoroughly prepared the necessary means and supplies and conducted good ideological and political work in order to show the people their responsibility and obligation in the face of the difficulties being encountered with grain throughout the country. On the basis of the experiences that have been gained, Binh Tri Thien is focusing its efforts on guiding the successful fulfillment of stable obligations at the remaining places and accelerating purchases at negotiated prices in order to complete the mobilization of 5th month-spring grain and shift its efforts to guiding summer-fall production.

As of 22 June, Ha Son Binh Province had put into granaries more than 36,000 tons of grain, thereby exceeding its 5th month-spring mobilization plan quota by .2

percent and completing more than 60 percent of the stable obligation for all of 1982 some 18 days ahead of the plan and more than 10 days earlier than last year. This is the third season since the expanded utilization of rice contracts that Ha Son Binh has quickly and systematically completed its plan for depositing grain in granaries, determined to do its part to help resolve the country's grain problem.

In the lowland districts of Ung Hoa, Quoc Oai, Chuong My, My Duc, Thuong Tin and Phu Xuyen, after spending more than 20 days in fields harvesting their crops, all of the families that accepted contracts have delivered their first-phase products, exceeding plan quotas by 1 to 2 percent. In the mountain districts, such as Mai Chau, Yen Thuy and Lac Son, due to the long distances involved in transporting paddy to granaries and difficult roads, the grain sector has gone to cooperatives to organize the convenient depositing of paddy in granaries. Some 140 cooperatives in the province have exceeded their grain obligations, with many of them having completed their overall quota, which encompasses the collection of agricultural taxes, the collection of debts and sales at negotiated prices. The Binh Minh Cooperative in Thanh Oai District, which had a bumper crop and has recorded an output equal to its entire output for 1981, has contributed more than 1,300 kilograms per hectare during this season. The 10 cooperatives in Ung Hoa District have contributed more than 1 ton of paddy per hectare.

After completing its grain obligation, Ha Son Binh will continue to mobilize farmers to practice economy in consumption and allocate paddy for sale at negotiated prices to the state. The province, which intends to purchase 10,000 tons over and above stable obligations, has completed more than 30 percent of its extra mobilization plan quota for this season.

7809

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## AGRICULTURE

### PEST CONTROL CALLED INEFFECTIVE, IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Protecting Crops"]

[Text] Each year, damage by pests to crops cause us significant losses. A review has shown that damage by pests causes us to lose about 20 to 25 percent of crop yield and output and about 25 percent of the agricultural products in the storehouses of the state. Protecting crops well would prevent the country from losing 50 percent of its agricultural output.

Weather conditions, primarily heat, humidity and rainfall, and shortcomings in farming, such as not planting at the right time, overlapping one crop with another, planting varieties that are susceptible to pests and so forth, have created the conditions for pests to cause harm.

There are many steps that can be taken to protect crops. Technical measures include keeping fields clean, planting at the right time, applying a balanced application of fertilizer, one consistent with the physiological requirements of crops, using pest resistant, high yield varieties; these measures are the basis and the keys. Prevention is the primary measure because it is an easy measure to take and provides long-term returns. The use of pesticides only has a decisive effect when pests and diseases have developed into plagues and epidemics. The prevention and control of crop pests and diseases requires the application of numerous measures that support one another. The effect of these measures depends, to a very large degree, upon whether or not these measures are taken promptly and thoroughly. Our crop protection is not effective and still depends heavily upon extermination and control. Its results are limited.

Building and developing a complete and unified crop protection network extending from the central level to the basic level are an important measure. To date, the country only has 130 crop protection stations in its 414 districts. On the basic level, there are tens of thousands of crop protection teams or units but more than a few of their activities are ineffective. Over the next few years, an effort must be made to establish at all agricultural production installations crop protection organizations because these are organizations that are close to

production and which directly carry out crop protection measures. Places that have learned to use this organization as the nucleus of its crop protection effort have mobilized the masses to participate in effective movements to eliminate pests and catch moths. The activities of the crop protection organizations are technical activities. Appropriate attention must be given to providing professional training to the persons performing this work, implementing an appropriate system of remuneration and enacting labor safety and training regulations for persons who come into direct contact with toxic substances. In addition to these specialized organizations, we should organize non-professional crop protection teams consisting of active cooperative members who, at normal times, work in the production units but, when pests and diseases develop, participate in prevention and control efforts under the guidance of the crop protection unit. Crop protection research must be accelerated and carried out before problems develop in order to provide prompt and effective support.

Due to the nature of this work as a specialized, professional activity involving direct efforts to prevent and control pests and diseases in fields, the crop protection organization must have as its members youths who have a knowledge of science and technology, are in good health and possess revolutionary zeal. The shock role of youths must be employed to accelerate the production of grain and food products and youths must be mobilized to participate in and serve as the nucleus of this economic-technical organization.

Accelerating production must go hand in hand with actively protecting crops in order to limit the damage caused by pests and diseases to the lowest possible level. Protecting crops is also an important measure in intensive cultivation.

7809

CSO: 4209/410



## PROGRESS REPORT OF WORK AT PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC POWER PLANT

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese Jun 82 p 33

[Excerpts] In the afternoon of 16 May 1982, in the lively atmosphere of historic May days the unified headquarters committee of /the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant construction site/ [in boldface] held the 2d anniversary of building the plant (17 May 1980-17 May 1982). Attending the meeting were Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, Phan Ngoc Tuong, minister of the Ministry of Building, alternate member of the party Central Committee, Nguyen Khai, Minister of Power, Boris N. Chaplin, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to our country, and more than 2,000 Vietnamese cadres, soldiers, and workers together with many Soviet specialists on mission on the construction site.

On behalf of the unified headquarters, Comrade Nguyen Ton, director of building corporation 18, read the report.

Through 2 years of construction, because of the cordial assistance of the Soviet specialists and of the endeavors of more than 10,000 cadres, workers, and soldiers of the Vietnamese People's Army, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant project has been built expeditiously. Several engineering items have been completely built, fulfilling building schedule requirements, and machinery installation has begun, such as the main factory building, the 110 KV electricity distributing station, the central control building, the tank farm and chemistry warehouse, the reagent warehouse, and the circulating water pumping station, with circulating water pipe system. The chimney of the smoke blower room has had concrete poured 115 meters high. The Chi Linh-Pha Lai railroad network has had 400 meters of roadbed completed. Rail and sleeper installation started on 11 May 1982. Pile driving is complete at the fuel dock and is going on at the coal dock. Electric power transmission lines between Pha Lai and the national electricity network have begun to be built, and the poles for the electric power transmission line linking Pha Lai and the Upong Bi-Dong Anh line have been installed.

In the 2 years of construction, the entire construction site completed a rather large volume of work:

- digging and piling more than 6,800,000 m<sup>3</sup> of soil
- pouring more than 80,000 m<sup>3</sup> of various concrete structures
- building more than 11,000 m<sup>3</sup> of walls
- installing more than 6,600 tons of steel rods
- assembling 2,300 tons of industrial equipment
- assembling and installing 285 tons of industrial pipes

At the meeting, Minister Phan ngoc Tuong presented six from the chairman of the Council of Ministry to six units that made many outstanding emulation achievements in the 2 years of construction at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant:

1. Construction corporation 18
2. Machinery integrated assembling enterprise 69
3. Integrated mechanized construction enterprise 17
4. Chimney slipping enterprise 904, construction corporation 9
5. Construction enterprise 204, construction corporation 16 (Hai Phong)
6. Cadres and soldiers of the 11th regiment, 319th division

The Minister of Building also presented 11 Ministry congratulatory awards to 11 units for achievements on the construction site.

Closing the meeting, more than 2,000 cadres, soldiers, workers, and Soviet specialists promised to be determined to finish the building of generating unit 1 by the end of 1982 so as to be able to generate electricity in the spring 1983.

8418

CSO: 4209/407

## **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**

### **THANH HOA PORT THEFT PREVENTION EFFORTS REPORTED**

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 May 82 p 5

[Article by K. L.: "Struggle Against Theft of Goods at Thanh Hoa River Seaport"]

[Text] Though still under construction, the river seaport of Le Mon in Thanh Hoa Province has been receiving goods in order to meet promptly the province's needs.

Over the past few years, goods—especially grain and coal—have been stolen from the port and these thefts have usually been of a serious nature. Everyday, children and adults came from two adjoining villages, broke into the port area and connived with wicked workers to steal goods. Though the merchandise owners have complained about these losses, no measure has been taken to stop the thieves.

Last February, the board of directors, party committee and trade union at the Thanh Hoa river seaport coordinated with the local control station, public security forces and administration in organizing a struggle to prevent the theft of goods. As a matter of internal concern, the board of directors and the trade union organized a study [by the port personnel] of regulations on the protection of the port and merchandise and also on the classifications of offenders into a special category who needed to be educated. During the study, a number of workers responsible for handling and inspecting cargoes carried out self-criticism with regard to the theft of goods. However, a serious shortcoming on the part of the port authorities was a slack management which enabled wicked outsiders to enter the port area to steal coal, nitrate fertilizer and grain. Ever since the study of regulations was conducted, the port management method revamped and bylaws on appropriate rewards and penalties set forth, the bad habit of stealing goods from the port has obviously been on the wane. The port cadres and workers have energetically opposed outsiders coming to steal goods. Many workers have uncovered cases of theft and have joined the public security forces in retrieving many quintals of goods.

The port authorities have coordinated their efforts with those of merchandise and equipment owners to set up a control network to supervise tightly the shipping and reception of goods. The self-defense company at the port has organized patrols and taken the lead in opposing negativism. To date, there have

been fewer instances of theft of goods by cadres and workers, storage fields and warehouses have been protected and bad elements have been prevented from breaking into the port area to take away goods.

Nevertheless, the struggle against negative practices at Le Mon port constitutes only an initial change and thus requires that the port authorities take stricter measures and cooperate more closely with the local administration in resolutely struggling to reduce and eliminate the vicious theft of goods at the port.

9332

CSO: 4209/400



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### CAUSES OF CARGO DELIVERY SHORTAGE AT HAIPHONG PORT ANALYZED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 May 82 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Canh, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in Reader's Opinion Column: "Problems in Verifying and Counting Cargoes and in Drawing up Shipping and Receipt Clearing Statements"]

[Text] Over the recent months, there have been some changes in the verification and counting of cargoes and in the drawing up of shipping and receipt clearing statements between the ship captains and Haiphong Port. Almost all ships [captains] have been able to sign a clearing statement before leaving the port and the deadline for submitting adjustment data to the Sea Shipping Agency Corporation (VOSA) to enable it to issue cargo shortage certificates has been shortened. Generally speaking, however, the task of verifying and counting cargoes and drawing up clearing statements at Haiphong Port is still a major problem which has caused numerous obstacles and difficulties to the agencies concerned during the shipping and receiving process, in cases of [cargo] transfer to other owners or whenever a complaint and indemnification claim are lodged following a damage to or loss of goods.

The figures written in the clearing statements between the ship captains and the port have proven inaccurate. Though having been unloaded onto the port, many merchandise packages were listed as missing in the clearing statements; conversely, a lot of goods were found missing upon actual verification though they were listed in the clearing statements as having been delivered in the exact quantity.

According to regulations in the "Insurance Statutes" of the Vietnam Insurance Corporation, the adjustment and confirmation of data must be carried out within 60 days beginning with the date of the signing of the initial clearing statement. This time limit must not exceed 30 days according to the provisions of a transportation agreement between the Soviet and Vietnamese Ministries of Communications and Transportation. However, in practice, the examination, adjustment and confirmation of data have been done very slowly at Haiphong Port—usually from 4 to 6 months after the signing of the initial clearing statement. Worse still, the adjustment report on some ships were done 10 months after!

To date, the number of missing packages from each bill of lading has not been determined and mentioned in many clearing statements and the missing packages have not been specified in almost all clearing statements, adjustment reports and cargo shortage certificates (though the responsibility for doing this job has been laid on the port according to a proxy contract signed between the Foreign Trade General Corporations and Haiphong Port). The failure to do so has made it difficult for the foreign trade agency to lodge a complaint and an indemnification claim in case of loss and also for the merchandise owner-recipient to contemplate placing a further order for goods to ensure a timely installation and operation of the project under construction.

On the basis of the legal documents issued by the port and VOSA, the Foreign Trade General Corporations recently lodged complaints with the Insurance Corporation. After indemnifying the Foreign Trade General Corporations in some of these cases, the Insurance Corporation requested a refund by the general corporations under the pretext that through the medium of the foreign specialists' contingent at the work sites, it had conducted a verification which confirmed that the exact amount of goods had been delivered contrary to the shortage indicated in the certificates issued by the port and VOSA.

Because the adjustment data were submitted after the fixed deadline, during the 2-year period of 1980-81 the insurance agency rejected the complaints of the Foreign Trade General Corporations and refused to pay them indemnities amounting to more than 30 million dong (nearly 100 million dong at the new rate). Recently, the foreign trade corporations also put in a claim with the port for an amount of over 35 million dong. In some cases, the State Economic Arbitration Council passed judgment on Haiphong Port and fined it more than 4 million dong. Concerning other cases which have not yet been judged by the State Economic Arbitration Council, the port has admitted that the damage done is attributable to it and has begged the Foreign Trade General Corporations' pardon.

To protect the state property and to fulfill its responsibilities and duties as specified in Decree No 200-CP and in the shipping and receipt proxy contracts signed between the Foreign Trade General Corporations and the port, Haiphong Port needs to take specific measures on organization, means and equipment and also to implement measures of an incentive nature involving appropriate rewards and penalties in order to further improve the task of verifying and counting cargoes and drawing up clearing statements, to put it into the right track and to enhance its legal, accurate and specific character so as to heighten our international prestige.

9332

CSO: 4209/400

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### WEAKNESSES OF EDUCATION IN MEKONG DELTA DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Ho Nguyen: "Education in the Provinces of the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Education in the provinces of the Mekong Delta has recorded a number of important achievements since liberation day, thereby helping to initially improve the cultural and social face of the area. However, in the process of its development, the education sector has displayed numerous shortcomings and weaknesses, especially in organizing the network of schools and classes in a manner suited to the special characteristics of each area, in building the corps of teachers, in closely linking the school to the realities of production and even in the effort to wipe out illiteracy and provide supplementary education to outstanding cadres and youths. One fact deserving of attention is that the cultural forces within the area (which consist of students who have graduated from level II and level III schools) are still very small compared to the population, to the requirements of economic development.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out that importance must be attached to accelerating the educational effort in the Mekong Delta. The education sector has the task of training youths and teenagers of the Mekong Delta to be new labor forces consisting of scientific, technical and professional workers and cadres in accordance with the requirements of economic construction and cultural development while providing cadres, party members and older laborers with the educational qualifications needed to properly perform the tasks of providing management and carrying out production in a key grain and comprehensive agricultural area of the country.

These tasks demand that a host of problems be researched and urgently resolved.

To begin with, it is necessary to intensify the effort to propagandize and mobilize the people to send their children to school and insure that they study diligently and mobilize adults, especially key district and village cadres and outstanding youths, to regularly participate in effective supplementary education. Every effort must be made to overcome the problems of nearly one-half of school age children not attending school, roughly 20 percent of students



quitting school before they graduate and supplementary education classes being disorganized and fragmented.

This mobilization and propaganda effort must be conducted in conjunction with improving the network of schools and classes and improving the forms and systems of study to be suited to the special characteristics of the various places within the area. At places deep within the delta, where the population lives along numerous crisscrossing canals, natural conditions are harsh and the land is sparsely populated, we should not organize large schools with many classes, rather, classes should be decentralized; level I can be separated from level II, many level I schools can be organized within one village and there can even be incomplete level I schools consisting of a number of classes in hamlets, primarily to create the conditions for children to easily attend school and rapidly meet literacy and level I general school requirements. The contents of the level I program can be simplified to be consistent with the limited amount of time students here have to study but they must be interesting and attract children to classes. As regards level II schools at places deep within the delta, it is best to establish boarding schools for students with flexible curricula based on teachers' circumstances. On the other hand, it is necessary to organize complete schools and to construct schools and classes in accordance with the guideline of development and consolidation and necessary to implement a regular curriculum, consequently, it is necessary to have an adequate number of teachers. As regards level III schools, research must be conducted into organizing centralized schools with boarding facilities in order to build the corps of teachers and build relatively complete material bases; we must avoid organizing these schools in an overly decentralized manner. The level III schools at state farms, enterprises and specialized farming areas should be organized along "work-study" lines.

Complete kindergarten schools and classes should only be organized where necessary and at places that have the necessary capabilities, such as agencies, enterprises, state farms and cities; these schools and classes should be located near and have close ties with the general schools. At places where circumstances are difficult, only kindergarten activities should be organized (practicing singing, dancing or conversing, playing games), possibly under the guidance of a number of talented general school students.

Supplementary education must be considered the vanguard sector; priority must be given to having key cadres and outstanding youths study under a stipulated program closely linked to the cadre training requirements of the locality. As regards the working people, we should not require that they attend classes involving complete curricula, rather, after they have completed level I school, we should organize specialized club activities, the contents and length of which depend upon the requirements and conditions of each locality.

At present, the corps of teachers in the Mekong Delta is very inadequate and weak and must be strengthened at an early date. Together with receiving reinforcements



from other places, the normal schools within the area must take positive steps to resolve the problem of recruiting local persons. Many positive steps must be taken to train teachers, such as holding supplementary education classes for teachers, opening on-the-job teacher classes at normal schools, organizing short-term specialized training classes, strengthening the professional activities of the specialized teams, etc. It is necessary to establish a teachers college for the area at an early date and organize branches of the Teachers Academy for several provinces in order to train key forces in culture and specialized fields and help teachers who have not received training under a complete program. The normal schools must give appropriate attention to training teachers among the ethnic minorities, training teachers to teach joint classes and training teachers to manage boarding facilities. At present, the various localities are taking steps to provide temporary advanced training but they must rapidly begin providing regular training. On the other hand, we must urgently research systems and policies regarding the teachers in this area, especially those at remote places and in watery areas where travel is difficult and living conditions are marked by shortages; these systems and policies must extend from sector subsidies and travel allowances for the teachers coming from surrounding provinces to teach and regulations governing the amount of time in service spent by teachers from the North to supplying materials and textbooks for instruction and the policy for selecting teachers throughout the area for training and research.

It is necessary to implement the guideline "the state and the people working together" with regard to caring for the living conditions of teachers. In addition to the policies of the central level, the localities can adopt their own specific policies. As regards strengthening the organization and improving management, attention must be given to strengthening and training the district education committees, establishing a division of management levels, delving deeply into the profession and displaying both initiative and creativity in developing the role that instruction within the schools plays in providing direct guidance.

The material bases of the schools in the area at this time are very underdeveloped. Some schools must organize an average of four or five sessions per day. In particular, in Dong Thap, some schools must conduct seven or eight sessions per day. The localities of the area must take positive steps to build additional schools and classes, manufacture desks and chairs and purchase the necessary equipment in order to create the minimum conditions needed for successful teaching and learning.

The education services and committees within the area must closely coordinate with the various sectors and circles to establish a plan for educating youths and teenagers, intensifying the teaching of labor and agricultural production, providing additional occupational counselling within schools and helping students to develop a deep knowledge of their locality and a knowledge of and proficiency in electrical technology, carpentry and the integrated technical aspects of agricultural production so that when they leave school they can join the corps of vanguard soldiers on the front of building new economic zones. On the basis

of the experiences of some places, such as Cai Lay District in Tien Giang Province, the organizations of the sector must play a good command staff role for the various levels of leadership of the party and government in helping to develop education within the locality.

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